

**REMARKS**

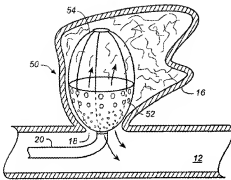
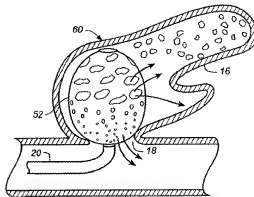
Claims 1, 2, 5-7, 9, 10 and 13-14 are pending in this application. Claim 1 has been amended to clarify that the liner forms a volume when placed in the sac of the aneurysm. Based on following remarks, reconsideration and allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

Claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102 (e)

Claims 1, 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 13 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e), as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,45,780 ("Wallace"). A claim is anticipated only if each and every limitation as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. (MPEP §2131). Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection, since Wallace does not disclose each and every limitation required by these claims.

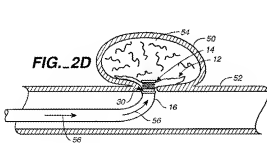
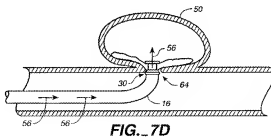
Independent claim 1 recites a method of occluding an aneurysm, the aneurysm having a neck and a sac, the method comprising delivering a liner into the aneurysm, the liner having a proximal portion and a distal portion, where the distal portion of the liner is more permeable than the proximal portion of the liner, and where the liner is delivered so that the proximal portion of the liner extends across the aneurysm neck and the distal portion of the liner is positioned within the aneurysm sac. The method also comprises introducing embolics through an opening in the proximal portion of the liner into an *interior cavity of the liner*, wherein the distal portion of the liner allows *preferential permeation* of the embolics from the liner interior cavity into the sac of the aneurysm.

By way of illustration, see figures 3B and 4 of the above-identified application:

**FIG. 3B****FIG. 4**

In contrast, no such method of occluding an aneurysm is disclosed or suggested in Wallace. Instead, Wallace discloses a method for occlusion the neck portion of an aneurysm by delivering a collapsible neck bridge, constricting the neck bridge at the neck of the aneurysm and delivering an embolic agent "along the path demonstrated by arrows 56, through elongated delivery member, through joint 30 (a detachment point), through a conduit formed through a retracted device 64 in to the aneurysm 50" (Col 12, lines 7-8, Fig. 7D) (Emphasis added). Also, the collapsible neck bridge "actuation mechanism 14 forms a conduit from which an embolic agent can be delivered" (Col. 8, lines 8-10, Fig. 2D).

See figures 2D and 7D of Wallace:

**FIG. 2D****FIG. 7D**

Therefore, the method of Wallace does not disclose the act of introducing embolics into an interior volume of the liner, wherein the distal portion of the liner allows preferential permeation of the embolics from the liner interior volume into the sac of the

aneurysm, since in Wallace the embolics are delivered through a conduit formed by the retracted device or actuator. Further, the act of preferential permeation of the embolics from a liner interior volume into the aneurysm is not possible in Wallace, since the device of Wallace is constricted and retracted and does not form an interior volume.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 1, along with claims 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 13 and 14, which depend directly or indirectly from claim 1, are not anticipated by Wallace, and as such, request withdrawal of the §102 rejection of these claims.

### CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that the currently pending claims are patentable over the cited prior art. A notice of allowance is respectfully requested.

If there are any questions concerning this amendment and response, please contact the undersigned at the number below.

Respectfully submitted,  
VISTA IP LAW GROUP LLP

Dated: September 29, 2009

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